

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1893. - COPYRIGHT, 1893, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

A WILL IN IMPOSSIBLE INK.

THE INK CONTAINED A CHEMICAL CALLED EOSINE,

And Easine Was Not Discovered Until Long After the Original Braft of the Will Had Heen Made-The Testator Was George P. Gordon and the Impossible Will Was Discovered by Lawyer Henry C. Adams,

Chancellor McGill, Judge of the Prerogative Court of New Jersey, on Tuesday last filed an opinion revoking a proposte he had previously granted on a pretended will of George P. Gordon, the late millionaire printing press maker of Rahway. The Judge's decision in effect declares the will a forgery, and the sensational feature of the evidence upon which the decision is based was the discovery in a red ink used, in what was asserted to be the original draft of the will made in 1808, a chemical not invented until 1874, and not imported to this country until after that.

The chemical is cosine. It is commonly used now in the manufacture of red ink, and is the substance which gives red ink its bronze cast. which is noticeable where the ink has been used in writing, but is more noticeable on the edges of inkstands and on pens and rulers.

A will offered for probate soon after the death of Gordon was not probated, owing to the discovery that the witnesses had not signed it in each other's presence. The principal beneficiaries, however, under that will, the widow and daughter of Gordon, agreed to a division of the estate which was satisfactory to the other heirs at law, and the matter apparently was settled.

But a retired lawyer named Henry C. Adam began in 1879, a year after Gordon's death, to endeavor to obtain the assistance of some heirs at law in an enterprise which was finally ended only on Tuesday last when Judge Mc-

endeavor to obtain the assistance of some heirs at law in an enterprise which was shally ended only on Tuesday last when Judge McGill's decision was rendered.

In 1838 Adams lived with his father and brothers on a farm, near lishway, adjoining the Gordon place. The two men became well acquainted through their common interest in music, Adams called upon A. Sidney Doane, a nephew of Gordon, and told him that Gordon had made a will in 1838 which might be found or, if lost, established by means of a draft of it which he Adams) had retained. Mr. Doane refused to act upon this proposition. Then Adams presented the matter to Cuthiert O. Gordon, a brother of George P. Gordon. He declined to consider the proposed search for a new will. Adams then wrote to Cuthbert Gordon, Jr., cautioning him to say nothing to any one, but to come and see him. Cuthbert Gordon, Jr., declined to accept Adams's invitation for a secret conference. Adams did not write or communicate to the widow or daughter of George Gordon, or with any of the officials or other persons who desit with the estate. Finding that the heirs at law were satisfied with the arrangement of the satate under Gordon's daughter's management, he gave up his efforts at that time.

In 1830 Mary Agnes Gordon, the daughter, died in Paris, and remittances from her ceasing and her will not being satisfactory to those who had been receiving remittances from her, another contest was begun. This caused a renewal of Adams's activity. In 1830 he wrote to Black & King, a firm of lawyers, who represented the contestants of Mary Agnes Gordon's will. Adams's letter to the law firm contained the surface a corrected draft from which the will trail Adams, who was then living at Orange, and was told by him that Mr. Gordon had been related a corrected draft from which the will trail Adams, who was then living at Orange, and was told by him that Mr. Gordon had been related a corrected from her lawy farm, as that which contained the will. The package town who had been related the will. The pack

"It is also to be here noted that the Adams farm is now scarcely worth one-third the price for which it is directed to be purchased." Continuing, the Judge says:

"The only living person who professes to have had knowledge of this disputed paper prior to November. 1880), is Henry C. Adams. He most clearly and positively testified that he drew the disputed paper at the instance of Mr. Gordon. He produced a draft from which he said it was copied.

"I have already stated that Mr. Adams testified most positively when the draft of the disputed paper was offered in evidence that it was the identical document from which the will of 1808 had been copied, and it is to be remembered that the interlineations in that draft are almost all made with red ink, and that Mr. Adams testified that those interlineations existed when the will was copied from the draft, with a view to testing the truth of this testimony the contestants submitted the draft to actentific experies who pronounced the red ink to be a product of eosine, a substance invented by a German chemist named Caro in the year 1874, and after that time imported to this country. At lirst it was sold for \$125 a bound, and was so expensive it could not be used commercially in the manufacture of ink. Afterwards the price was so greatly reduced that it became generally used in making red ink. It is distinguished by a peculiar bronze cast that is readily detected, It was recognized in the red ink interimentions in the draft of the set who in manufactures in the draft of the set with interimentions in the draft of the set known ink manufactures in the draft of the set with interimentions in the draft of the red ink interimentions in the draft of the red ink interimentions in the draft of the proposed east that then ac was perplexed, but dismissed his doubt upon the subject of the wights of the might, but by unfortunate coincidence did not reach substantial doubt enough to correct his previous testimony until after the testimony concerning the character of the red ink he had

And as I read the confused answers of "And as I read the confused answers of Mr. Adams and note his apparent misapprehension of questions that would tend to involve him, and note the apparent failure of his theretofore wonderfully clear and exact mamory of the most trivial and unimportant details. I am inclined to reject the whole story as a fabrication that has been punctured and failen to pieces. "I find it to be impossible to rely upon the testimony of Henry C. Adams. Excluding it the will is not preved. "I will deny probate, revoking that which I have heretofore granted in common form."

The will had been proposed for probate by Adeline J. Gordon, a sister of the decedent, and she and William H. Corbin had been appointed administrators in the temporary proceedings. The proponents were represented by Gilbert and Collins, the contextants by Barker Gummerce of New Jersey, and Theodore T. Willer for Alexander & Grant. ker Gummere of New Jersey, and Theodore T. Miller for Alexander & Green.

TWO SALOONS ON TWO CORNERS.

On the Third Corner, Under a Court Room, Loeb Wants to Open Another Salon

Judge Pryor of the Court of Common Pleas has issued a writ of certiorari to roview the action of the Excise Commissioners refusing to give a license to Max Loeb for a saloon un der the Fourth District Court, at Second avenue and First street, which he intended to open on May 1. The license was refused on the grounds that part of the building is used as a court house, and that there are two saloons on other corners of the same junction of streats.

saloons on other corners of the deciof streets.
The proceeding is partly based on the decision of Judge Bischoff that the Spitzhoff saloon
could be licensed under the Eleventh District
Court. It was held that the law prohibiting a
saloon in a court house does not apply to parts
of a building distinct from those used by a

THE CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

Mr. Poster Estimates a Surplus of \$17,000,

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Secretary Foster of the Treasury Department was before the Ways and Means Committee of the House for nearly two hours this morning, explaining the condition of the Treasury. The hearing was conducted with closed doors, and all newspaper men were excluded, members of the committee fearing that if the hearing were public, the agitation of the financial question, and possibly the publication of sensational reports. might give rise to needless alarm. As might have been expected, however, the result of apprehension than would probably have been the case if the hearing had been open and

The statement of Secretary Foster was to the effect that there was no occasion for fear of a bankrupt Treasury, but he admitted that the situation was ond demanding serious consideration, and that his estimates of the available cash in the Treasury at the close of the present fiscal year would need to be scaled down to some extent. Mr. Foster thougt there

down to some extent. Mr. Foster though there would be a surplus in the Treasury on July 1 next of nearly \$17,0000,000. His estimate in the report herefore sent to the committee on the condition of of the Treasury, fixed the surplus at \$20,000,000. The probabilities were that, in the absence of some change in the situation, there would be a defict in the Treasury on July 1, 1894.

Speaking of the frequently repeated assertion that the Treasury was now really bankrupt Mr. Foster said in aubstance: "Once in a while, when large requisitions have come in on top of each other, and I did not want to pay them because we would have to put out gold, which might be rather lew at the time, we would potter along for a day of two and then some fellow would say the Treasury is bankrupt and all that sort of thing." The Secretary gave the distinct impression that he dinot coincide in the ylews expressed in these statements.

Mr. Foster said that all his statements were

tary gave the distinct impression that he did not coincide in the views expressed in these statements.

Mr. Foster said that all his statements were based on a continuation of the present rate of taxation. If there were a change, of course his estimates would not stand. He thought there might he a defleit in 1894. He believed that \$50,000,000 more revenue should be raised and put into the Treasury to make everything safe and the condition favorable for a proper administration of the affairs of the Government. He offered no suggestion as to whether this amount should be raised by a loan or by additional taxation. If he were to have been continued in the office of Secretary of the Treasury he would like to have \$50,000,000 added to the balance, \$25,000,000 of which he would use to maintain the gold reserve, as he helieved the Treasury would be the better for having on hand \$125,000,000 of gold or \$25.000,000 in free gold. He said that there would be no difficulty in getting plenty of gold if he had the money to apare. Nothing was said about the cause of the present exports of gold or the probabilities of future gold shipments, but Mr. Foster said that he had expected its outflow.

In explanation of the reduction of his esti-

but Mr. Foster said that no nau expected as outflow.

In explanation of the reduction of his estimated surplus for the close of the current fiscal year. Mr. Foster said that the payment of the Choctaw claim had not been estimated when he placed the surplus at \$20,000,000. Its payment would take about \$3,000,000. Its payment would take about \$3,000,000 his payment would take about \$1,000,000 his estimates, and at the close of the fiscal year would probably be less than he had estimated.

year would probably be loss than he had estimated.

A large part of the time was consumed in explanations to the members of the committee of the system of bookkeeping in the Treasury, and on this point Mr. Miller, an expert in the warrant division, supplemented the statements of Secretary Foster. The members of the committee did not clearly comprehend the mysteries of Treasury finance, and it was necessary to go over this ground several times. An explanation was gone into of the charge made in this Administration in the form of debt and Treasury statements, by which subsidiary coin was included in statements of cash balances, whereas in the Cleveland Administration minor coin was not included.

Treasury advices indicate that the gold shipment next Tuesday from New York city will not exceed \$500.000.

REVEALED BY THE BLOTTERS. Alleged Checks that Bunco Men in Hot

Springs, Ark., Obtained. ST. Louis, Feb. 25.-The Republic has the following despatch from Hot Springs, Ark.: This city has been much excited for several days over the bold work of three bunco men. It is believed their operations have netted them \$100,000. The men operated in a small

cettage in the vicinity of the big hotels.

The leader of the gang represented himself as an agent of a well-known press association, and was known as R. D. Hazzard. His palls were men named Leake and Winthrow, the former being known to all detectives as a equally well known as a "stool pigeon." Howe, alias Hazzard, alias Green, is an Englishman, and several years ago had one of the

issuman, and several years ago had one of the largest and best equipped gambling houses in New York city.

The detectives have made a raid on the cottage, but the men had fied. The detectives secured several large sheets of blotting paper and several blank cheeks used by them. On the blotters were imprints of checks filled out and signed, some of which are: Check on City lank of Baltimore, in favor of H. D. Hazzard, for \$5,000, signed H. W. Hilzer: check on Minnesota Bank for \$2,000, signed M. Hackerway; check for \$300 on an Arkansas bank, signed J. C. Hayes: check on a Boston bank for \$5,000, signed H. C. Prather: check for \$6,500 on the Fifth National Bank of New York, signed John — (illegible): check on a Helena, Mont., bank for \$5,000 and signed J. C. Oliver: check for \$4,000 on Park National Bank of New York, signed J. W. Cawn. There were also two checks on the First National Bank of New York city, one for \$3,500 and the other for \$5,640, the signatures on which could not be made out. Several of the supposed victims, whose signatures appear on these letters and checks, are well known and prominent visitors here.

THE PETER COOPER HOTEL.

Plans for a Mammoth Building at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street.

If the plans which have been formulated by ex-Mayor Hewitt and Edward Cooper, as executors of the Peter Cooper estate, are carried out, New York will have another magnificent hotel within the next eighteen months.

The site on which the new building is to be erected belongs to the estate, and is on the east side of Fourth avenue, extending from Twenty-seventh to Twenty-eighth street. It is 125 feet deep on Twenty-eighth street and 116 feet on Twenty-seventh street. The architects selected to draw the plans are C. Graham

tects selected to draw the plans are C. Graham & Sons. who have built several of the more modern hotels in this city.

The Pater teorier Hotel, as the new building will be named, is to be twelve stories high, and will contain 750 rooms. The front will be of old gold brick and limestone. It is proposed to have an open court sixty feet wide in the centre of the building.

According to the present estimate, the new hotel will cest about \$1,000,000. It was at first proposed to sreet the building on the Twenty-sighth street end of the block, but plans are now being considered which contemplate taking in the whole width of the block between Twenty-seyaht and Twenty-sighth streets.

The plans are not yet completed by

block between Twenty-seventh and a walkeighth streets.
The plans are not yet completed, but unless
some unforeseen objection arises, it is intended that the preparatory work of clearing the
site will be commenced within the next two

site will be commenced within the next two months.

When completed the Peter Cooper Hotel, which is to be thoroughly modern in its construction, will be an architectural monument and bring that portion of Fourth avenue in which it is to be located into prominence as a metropolitan centre.

The property on which the new hotel will stand was bought by Peter Cooper in 1818. He paid \$100 for each lot. After securing the property Mr. Cooper removed his down-town house to the corner of Twenty-eighth street and Fourth avenue, where it still stands. When the eld house is taken down it will probably be removed to Cooperstown and resrected there.

It is reported that the future managers of the hotel, which will be conducted on the European plan, will be Copeland Townsend, recently manager of the Hotel Savoy, and John Eldridge, who was for a long time con-nected with the Sturtevant House. It is also understood that Chicago capitalists will sup-ply part of the money to furnish the hotel.

Troop A to Escert the Governor.

Adjt.-Gen. Josiah Porter said yesterday that Troop A has volunteered to be Gov. Flower's escort on inauguration day and will pay its own exponses. The troop, Capt, Charles F. Ros commanding, will leave for Washington on Thursday and will return on Sunday.

B. Altman & Co.

18th St., 19th St., and Sixth Av.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR FIRST INSTALLMENT OF LADIES '

Imported Costumes.

JORDAN'S FRIEND MRS. EVANS. She Gave Him Clother and Dismonds, but

Says He Stole the Coal Stock,

Mrs. Eliza Jane Evans, who lives at the Princeton, 11 West Eighteenth street, appeared before Justice Ryan in the Tombs Police Court vesterday morning as complainant ngainst Rodney R. Jordan, a furniture salesman living in the same house, whom she charged with grand larceny. The defendant pleaded not guilty.

The two first met about three months ago in the boarding house at 319 West Twenty-second street. Mrs. Evans is divorced from her husband, who allows her alimony. Sho has also an income from her father's estate. Jordan has a wife and three children, and comes from Newport, where his father, Rodney Jordan, is general freight agent for the Old Colony and Fall River lines. He obtained employment with C. A. Brockway & Co. tained employment with G. A. Brockway & Co., furniture dealers in Twenty-third street, and sent for his family. A few days before they arrived he made the acquaintance of Mrs. Evans. His wife also became very friendly with Mrs. Evans, who appeared to be sick and without friends.

Mrs. Evans got Jordan to do many favors for her, and gays him diamonds and available.

Evans. His wife also became very friendly with Mrs. Evans, who appeared to be sick and without friends.

Mrs. Evans got Jordan to do many favors for her, and gave him diamonds and leweler. About the middle of January Mrs. Jordan was taken sick, and, with her children, went to her mother's house in Newport. After she had gone Mrs. Evans and Jordan grew so intimate that the other boarders complained of their actions to the landlady, who told them 25 find other quarters. Then they moved to the Princeton and occupied adjoining apartments. Jordan's salary was not very large, and Mrs. Evans gave him money to buy stylish clothes, hecause, he says, "she wanted me to present a fine appearance when I wentout with her."

One day she told him she was dying of consumption, and asked him to find a lawyer who could make a will that could not be broken, for she had decided to leave him all her property. Jordan promised to do this, but says he didn't for want of time. The "little widow." as Mrs. Evans was called, did, however, and retained George Hutchins of 142 Fuiton street. Before she began making her will she was taken very ill and was confined to her bed. Then, Jordan says, she thought he should be provided with ready money in case anything should occur and she should not be able to get it for him, so she gave him two \$500 shares of the Kieth and Perry Coal Company of Kansas City, which she had bought a few days before, and told him to sell them. He disposed of them to the Lombard Investment Company at 150 Broadway, the New York agent for the coal company, for \$140.

He says that when he took her the proceeds she told him to keep the money, and besides presented him with a pair of diamond earrings. These he sent to his wife. He knew this, and so, when he decided to go to Newport last week on his wife's hirthday, he told Mire, Evans he was going to Oil City for his employers. "She is insanely iselous of me, and undoubtedly became enraged, and out of revenge brought this charge. I admit that I hough ta good deal of the woman

MAY MOVE THE CHURCH UP TOWN. The Church of the Strangers Hard Pressed by the March of Trade.

The Church of the Strangers, of which the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Deems is pastor, is con-sidering the advisability of leaving its location, at 299 Mercer street, and removing to some place, yet to be chosen, up town. The church does not own its present site,

but rents it from the Sailors' Snug Harbor corporation. The lease will expire in 1895, and it is proposed to build a business block on the five lots occupied by the church. Propositions have been made to the church corporation to g ve up its lease before it runs out. A. B. Downes, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, said yesterday that a meeting was held on Monday night at which he presented the case to the church. As a result, the Board of Trustees had been authorized to do what it thought best. In explaining the motive for the proposed change, Mr. Downes said:

"The character of the locality has so changed that the church is shut in on all sides by big business houses. Nearly all the residence houses in the neighborhood have gone, and with them the church members. Dr. Deems, who is at present suffering from paralysis and caunot be out for some months, favors disposing of the lease and going up town."

The Church of the Strangers is one of the best known in the city, it is a large stone structure fronting on Mercer street. It seats about 1,200 persons. A chapel adjoins it on the rear and fronts on Greene street. The church was given to Dr. Deems ninoteen years ago by Commodore Vanderbills.

He was to retain a life interest in the property, and at his death it was to go to the church corporation. Dr. Deems has been pastor of the church for twenty-five years.

The five lots which the church and chapel occupy are part of an estate of twenty-sight acres owned by the Sailers' Snug Harbor corporation. A. B. Downes, Chairman of the Board of

FOUND A CALABAR BEAN AND ATE IT.

A Brooklyn Carpenter Proves His Ignorance of the Arts of the Evil One Charles Lunstrom, a carpenter, of 554 Third avenue. Brooklyn, yesterday unwittingly put himself through an ordeal practised by the natives of Africa in cases where persons are sus-

ected of witcheraft. For a week past carpenters have been renovating the building at 3 Platt street, occupied by Richard Drueckman & Co., dealers in drugs. Lunstrom and Matthias Simonson were hired yesterday to build an elevator. They were at work on the third floor, which is partly stocked

work on the third floor, which is partly stocked with drugs in a crude state. A bag filled with calabar beans was lying open. The other carpenters had been warned about the drugs. Lunstrom picked up a handful of the beans and cracked one open. They have a chestnuccolored shell and the meat is white.

Lunstrom remarked to his companion that he had found some nuts and began eating one. He says he took only two. Fifteen minutes afterward he complained of feeling ill filmonson ran down stairs and told the porter. An emetic was given to Lunstrom, an ambulance was called, and he was taken to Chambers Street Hospital. The doctors say he will recover.

The calabar is also known as the ordeal bean. It is about the size of a pigeon's egg and is a violent poison. It is used as a remedy in discases of the eye, tetanus, neuralgia, and other nervous affections. It is also used in the manufacture of strychnine. In some parts of Africa it is administered to persons thought to be possessed of avil power or witcheraft. If the suspecied person survives the ordeal, his innocence is established.

FIGHTING TYPHUS IN A JAIL. Queens County at Last Sets to Work to Erect Pest Houses.

Contractors began yesterday to erect three pest houses in the rear of the Queens county iall in Long Island City. It is believed by the city physicians that it will be a simple matter to check the spread of typhus in the county jail, at least as soon as the buildings are com-pleted, which will probably be to-day. They will be mere pavilions. There are at present five developed cases of typhus in the jail and seven suspected cases. There have been no new cases for thirty-six hours, and so far there has been but one death, that of Edward Green, which was reported in THE SUN yesterday.

The Queens county jail is in the rear of the County Court House and a part of the same building. In this building, besides the courts are the offices of the Sheriff, the Surrogate, and the County Treasurer. The building is about 200 yards from the City Hall. The main entrance is through the Court House.

The cells are arranged in tiers. Those in which prisoners convicted of grave offences are confined are below, and the upper tiers are

which prisoners convicted of grave offences are confined are below, and the upper tiers are occupied by prisoners convicted or accused of minor offences. On the top floor is a large room where vagrants are confined. There is a law in Long Island which rewards county constables with a fee for each vagrant they arrest, and Justices get a fee for each one they convict.

This law, perhaps, is responsible for a large part of the collection of vagrants that are always on hand in the county jail. The room on the top floor is generally filled, capecially during the winter. It was among the prisoners in this room that typhus was discovered, and only vagrants have so far been victims. It is not known with certainty how the discusse get into the jail, but it is shought it was brought there by a m'en named Hurley, who is believed to have carried the discase in his clothes from a Howery todging house.

Hurley was committed to the jail early in the season from Newtown as a vagrant. He served his time and came to New York. Howers about a month. A week ago Friday he again went to Newtown, and was arrested and committed a second time for twenty drys shortly after he was put in jail he complained of being sick. The next day he was well, but a half dozen of the other prisoners were taken sick, and their disease proved to be typhus. The developed cases and the suspects were been as far away from the start and the suspects were been as far away from the start of the suspects were been as far away from the start of the suspects were been as far away from the start of the suspects were been as far away from the start of the suspects were been as far away from the start of the suspects were been as far away from the start of the suspects were been as far away from the start of the start of the suspects were been as far away from the start of the suspects were been as far away from the start of the suspects were been as far away from the suspects were been as far away from the suspects were been as a far away from the suspects were bee The developed cases and the suspects were

The developed cases and the suspects were kept as far away from the other prisoners as it was possible to keep them. They have been attended by Dr. Barry. Once each day, under the supervision of the doctor, the fail has been lumigated by burning sulphur and with other disinfectants. At each meeting of the Board of Supervisors the doctor has reported that the erection of post houses for the better isolation of patients was an absolute necessity. Jesterday the Building Committee of the Board of Supervisors engaged Contractors William Smith and Samuel Bergstrausser, and with them and a gang of carpenters went to the jail and pointed out the sites for the three buildings.

the jail and pointed out the sites for the three buildings.

In the mean time, while the disease is in the jail, the county seat of Queen's county is practically in Jamaica. The courts, the Sheriff, and all the officials have established temporary offices in Jamaica. All prisoners arrested and committed are confined in the Town Hall jail at Jamaica. Guards stand around the Court Houseand jail at Long Island City night and day, and no one is permitted to enter or leave the premises. There has been some talk of descring the City Hall because of its nearness to the infected building, but it is not likely that this will be done.

HIS LAST FIGHT IN THE RING. A Swede Dies from Terrible Punching at

the Hands of Dal Hawkins, San Francisco, Feb. 25,-William Miller, a Swede, who was knocked out last night by Dal Hawkins at the Pacific Athletic Club, died this morning of concussion of the brain. The battle was a desperate one for fifteen rounds. Miller was terribly punished, and grew weaker each round. His seconds advised him to throw up the sponge, but he declined, de-

claring he was not suffering greatly.

Finally, in the fifteenth round, the Swede collapsed under a light blow, and fell forward on his face. He was counted out, and when the usual time for resuscitation was reached he failed to show signs of consciousness. A patrol wagon was summoned, and the pros-trate lighter was removed to the liceiving Hospital. Hospital.

Hospital.

Hawkins and his seconds, Spider Kelly, Tim McGrath, and John Hicks, also Joe Soto and John Livingston, Miller's seconds, were arrested last night. The police are looking for Morris Gallagher, another one of Miller's seconds, and Dan Creedon, the referee.

This makes the third man killed in the prize ring in San Francisco during the past four years.

O. B. JENNINGS'S ESTATE.

The Property, Estimated at \$10,000,000, Dis tributed Among the Family.

BEIDGEFORT, Conn., Feb. 25.-The will of the late Oliver Burr Jennings of New York, whose summer residence is in Fairfield, was filed in Fairfield to-day. The entire estate, mounting to fully \$10,000,000, is left to the family. To his wife, Esther J. Jennings, he gives the house and lot 48 Park avenue, Now York city, including furniture, plate, works of art. &c.; the stables at 143 East Fortieth street, with the stables at 143 Fast Fortieth street, with all horses, carriages, &c.; also the family residence at Fairfield and all its contents. He provides that in the inventory of his estate the New York property shall be rated at \$50,000 and the Fairfield at \$20,000. In addition to these bequests he wills her one-third of the rest of his estate. He leaves several minor bequests, and the residue of the estate is given to the testator's children, Annie B. Walter, Helen G., Emma B., now Mrs. Hugh Auchinciass, and Olive G. Jennings. It is estimated each will receive fully \$1,300,000.

UNIFORMS FOR HAWAIIAN MILITIA An Order Received in This Country From the

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 25 .- A firm in this city has received an order from the grovisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands for military clothing in all respects like that of the fatigue uniforms of the United States army. to be shipped by steamer from San Francisco on March 14 for the use of the National Guard. The order is signed by John H. Noper, Colone Commanding, N. G. H. The militia number Commanding, N. C. 11. The milita number 4144 met.

A dark blue silk battalion flag is also ordered, similar in size to the United states regulation flag, but with the coat of arms of Hawaii on a titue shield in the centre, surmounted by one star. In the centre of this shield is another shield with three white and four vertical bars, hearing resemblance to the United States shield, over this shield is "Hawaii," and below is the date of the revolution, "Jan. 17, 1893."

An Austrian Arrested Here for Forgery. CHICAGO, Feb. 25 .- Jacques Licco, alias Muel ler, a citizen of Vienna. Austra, was arrested in the Post Office building this afternoon by United States Marshall Hitchcock on a charge of having forged tills of exchange amounting in all to \$30,000 on the Oesterisch Ungarieiche Bank of Vionna. The arrest was made under the extradition treaty between Austria and the United States.



Spring Capes

Velvet, Satin or Cloth,

Our importation of fabrics and model gowns for Spring and Summer, 1893, now awaits your inspection.

A DISCIPLE OF GARDNER. Maurhofer Is but 14, but He Piled His Ex-

tortion Scheme with Success, Having lost his job through a deep-seated disinclination for honest work, Emil Maurhofer, 14 years old, of 112 Clinton place, hit upon the expedient of becoming a detective of the Parkhurst-Gardner school. This was about two weeks ago, and since then he has been levying tribute upon the inmates and keepers of disorderly houses in and near West Third street. Young Maurhofer, who would easily pass for 20 years old, started out with a blank book marked "Headquarters of the Parkhurst Soclety, 1.430." He would go to a disorderly house and demand a small amount of money as the price of exemption from police and Parkhurst interference. Occasionally, when other methods failed, he would say he was a brother of Policeman Zimmerman or Police man Carson of the Mercer street station. For two weeks this amateur Gardner worked his scheme, collecting about \$60 in sums of \$2 to \$4. A few days ago two women who were ar

scheme, collecting about \$60 in sums of \$2 to \$4. A few days ago two women who were arrested by Policeman Zimmerman protested angrily that they had paid tribute.

"We gave your brother \$2 each." said one of the women, "and he told us that we were sale from Parkhurst and the police."

A description of the "brother" was obtained from the women, and Policemen Zimmerman and Carson were detailed to look for him. On Friday evening a colored woman named Mary Jones came to them and said that young Maorholer had demanded \$2 from her. She was to meet him in West Third street, near South Flith avenue, to pay the money. The officers gave her a marked \$2 note and lay in wait near the appointed place. When the young man came and took the \$2 from the woman he was arrested. In the book which he carried was a list of names, and after each one some entry was made, such as "No good." "Paid," or "Try again."

A charge of extortion was made against the prisoner at Jefferson Market Court yesterday. His father, John M. Maurhofer, a dealer in embroidery in West Thirteenth street, came to court with his wife. They begged that the boy he sent to the Catholic Protectory. Justice Voorhis committed him to that institution with the understanding that the charge of extortion be held over him in case of any future wrongdoing.

It was announced yesterday that on March 1 all the painters of Brooklyn will make a si multaneous demand for an eight-hour work and \$3.50 a day. Their present wages are \$3 for nine hours. Though this has been the worst season in the building trades for years the painters expect that there will be a demand for men on March 1. At present there are 5,000 painters idle in this city and many more in Brooklyn.

Opening Day! Opening Day!



Japanese Trading Co.

915 Broadway.

(Between 20th and 21stSts.) FORMERLY AT 18, 20, AND 28 EAST 18TH ST.,

Will open their new store on MONDAY, Feb. 27, with a greatly enlarged stock of scusonable novelties in all departments.

Small SOUVENIRS will be given each visitor during three days.

Ladies.

You Can See Any Day

The Singer Parlors The Different Varieties of Art Needle Work

In Process of Manufacture on Singer Machines. The Singer Manufacturing Co.,

Cor. 16th St. and 3d Ave.

Simpson,

Each recurring season brings new ideas as to what shall be worn, and each recurring season finds us exhibiting these ideas as fast as they appear. Some of the most prominent for the season now opening are annexed; impossible to mention all.

Ladies' Cloak and Suit | SILK DEPARTMENT. DEPARTMENTS.

In our Ludies' Suit and Cloak Departments we will offer on Monday, and during the week,

Continuous Novelties in London-made Jackets, and Paris and Berlin made Capes from the leading artists of those cities, at very moderate prices.

Shall also make large additions to our collection of Street Costumes from our own workrooms, embodying the newest conceptions of Parisian fashion leaders.

Our popular Street Suits, made in choice patterns of imported Tweeds and Cheviots, at

13.50.

are equal to any made to order suits costing three times the money.

We make no charge for altering either Ladles' or Misses' Cloaks or Sults.

Millinery Novelties.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

We are now showing our Spring importations of Bonnets, Round Hats, and Toques, together with a large collection of choice and extreme novelties in Untrimmed Hats, embracing the best ideas of the leading makers of France, England, Italy and Switzerland.

Also a large assortment of French Flowers, Ostrich Goods, Millinery Ornaments and Trimmings, Novelty Luces, &c.

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.

In calling attention to our complete and extensive assortment of Infants' Long and Short Coats, Caps, Dresses and Gulmps, comprising the latest Spring novelties, we present the following exceptional values: Short Coats, made of neat wool Plaids and Checks, sizes 2 to 4 years, at \$2.98.

Short Coats, made of Wool Serge, in fine checks and stripes, trimmed with velvet or ribbon, sizes 2 to 4 years, \$3.98.

Long Coats, in all-wool Cashmere, embroidered, at \$2.69.

UPHOLSTERY DEPT.

ellection of Tamborr Musila and plain and figured Muslin Curtains, with fluted borders; als

12 different designs in cross-stripe Snowflake Curtains, beautiful colorings, at \$1.98 pair, value \$2.50; \$2.98 pair, value \$4.25; \$5.48 pair, value \$8. In Loose Covers we are displaying the latest povelties in French and English Cretonnes in two-toned effects, strictly fast colorings, and very

Rich Table Covers in Velour, Tapestry, and Chenille; also some very choice. Venetian Bilk Covers at specially attractive prices King's best Scotch Holland Shades a specialty

Retimates and samples furnished for hotels, flat ionses, private dwellings. Ac. Japanese Hercens in black and gold, also is Chintzedecta S and 4 leaves, from \$1.35 upward.

LINENS, BLANKETS, QUILTS.

150 pieces Bleached Satin Table Damask, extra width, 59c. yard; regular price 75c. 250 dozen Huck Towels, all linen, \$1.50 per dozen; value \$2.

175 dozen Huck Towels, extra size, \$1.80 per dozen: value \$2.50. 150 dozen Dinner-size Napkins, \$1.89

per dozen: value \$1.75. 275 fringed Table Cloths, 21/4 yards long. with colored borders, 98c. each; regular price \$1.29.

BLANKETS and QUILTS. 500 pairs 11-4 California Wool Blankets at \$3.08 pair; value \$6.

250 Figured Sateen Down Quilts, 6 feet by

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

6 feet, at \$2.98 each.

At 85c. and \$1.25 -- Spring Neckwear, in all the latest colorings, in Tecks with extra width Aprons, Windsor Four-in-Hands, also the improved Four-in-Hands. At \$2.48; were \$3.75-Men's Turkish Terry Cloth Bath Robes, in fancy stripes. with hood and girdle.

Men's medium weight white and natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, 75c., 98c., and \$1.25 each.

Men's medium weight Camel's Hair Shirts and Drawers at 98c. and \$1.25. At 25c. pair; value 35c. to 50c .- Manufacturers' samples of extra fine Colored Cotton Half Hose, English and French makes, new Spring shades of tan, modes and grays, including fast black, also large assortment of fancy stripes.

At \$1.98 each: reduced from \$3.50-One lot 26-inch extra fine quality Gloria Silk Umbrellas, with horn handles, sterling silver trimmed.

6th Avenue, 19th to 20th Street. 6th Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

The display we are now making of rich Novelty and Plain Silk Dress Fabrics is without doubt one of the finest and choicest collections to be found in America. Many of the designs are confined to us exclusively, and represent all the latest Parisian tints in the following new weaves:

Duchesse Fantasie. Suraline Glace, Crystalline Travers, Velour Indien Piquete,

Ondine, Peau de Sois, Veloutine, Damas Glace. Gros de Londres

in brilliant shot effects. On a special counter will be offered

100 Pieces 23-inch All-silk Black Cros Grain at 89c. yard.

These goods were purchased previous to the recent advance in the raw silk mar ket, and are worth to-day \$1.25 per yard

DRESS GOODS DEPT.

Our collection of Dress Goods embraces all the novelties manufactured for Spring and Summer wear, and in a greater variety of shades, patterns and weaves than can be found in any other establishment.

Special Values for this week. 250 Pieces Double-width All-wool

Fancy Cheviot Suitings, in all the new Spring mixtures, at 490. yard;

Actual value 63c. And in Black Goods 100 Pieces Double-width

All-wool Chevrons at 48c.; worth 600. 50 Pleces 46-inch French Henrietta at 690.

Our standard \$1 quality. DRESS TRIMMINGS.

Our Spring Importations of Paris and Gop. man Novelties in Dress and Wrap Trimmings

The Empire Berthas and Bodices are the approved styles of trimming for this season. We have them in Jet, Gold, Silver, Cashmere Beads, and the newest colorings of Oriental metals.

Bolero, Zouave and Eaton Jackets

(full and half), in plain Black and Colored Silk, Jet and Colored Beads, Gold, Silver and Oriental metals. Passementeries in plain Black Silk, Crochet, Jet. Gold, Silver and Cashmere

Beads, mixed with oriental metals, studded with jewels, peacock feathers, and stamped leather. Special-One lot of Bodices, half Bolero Jackets and Yokes, in jet, bead, and plain black silk Passementerie, at 98c. each:

actual value, \$1.75 to \$2.25. LAGE DEPARTMENT.

A special purchase of all-silk Black Chantilly Laces, 5 and 7 inch widths, enables us to offer exceptionally good values in this desirable trimming lace at 250. yard; market value 371/c.

All-silk Black Chantilly and Net-top Guipure Laces, 10 to 15 inches wide, at Net-top Guipure Laces, ecru and white. in sleeve and dress trimming widths, at

50c. yard. Point Applique Laces, ivory and natural tint grounds, 6 inches wide, 24c. yard. A complete assortment of fine Italian Valenciennes Laces, half inch widths, for trimming Swiss fabrics, 25c. dozen.

VEILINGS. The latest Paris Novelty-The Egiantine Veilings. n all colors, plain and figured centres. Tuxede Silk Veilings, in black and colors, 15c, yard; dotted centres, 19c, yard.

ART EMBROIDERY DEPT.

SOFA PILLOWS.

New Purple and Ombre Veilings.

We will close out the balance of our highgrade Sofa Pillows at a great reduction from former prices, as follows: Large size Sofa Pillows, silk with gold embreidery, handsome silk ruffle, \$9.98

each; were \$18.98. Extra fine quality Satin and Moire Silk Pillows, richly embroidered, puffed and ruffled borders, \$19.98 each; were \$39. Fancy Silk Sofa Pillows, puffed silk cor-

ners, 84.98 each; worth \$7. (All the above Pillows are guaranteed to contain genuine down filing.)

Stamped Linens-Clearance Sale.

All-linen Splashers and Tray Covers, stamped for embroidering, 15c, each; were 28a. All-linen Scarfs, openwork borders, knotted frings, and setin Damask Scarfs, 2 and 214 yards long, stamped for embroidering 850c, each; were 55c. A complete line of Embroidery Silts, and Embroid ery Linen Floasse always in stock.